THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE Clipper Ship BELGRAVIA, Captain PENTECOST, guarantees to Insure A 1, by applying first to the owner. Only carries 1,050 Bales. Consignees, LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

18th November 1862.

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Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

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Bombay, 8th November 1862.

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10th November 1862.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 28th November, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer SCINDIAN, to the above Port, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M., most positively.

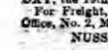
For Freight, Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE, Manager B. S. N. Co

Bombay S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th November 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(If sufficient inducement offers to Persian Gulf)



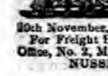
THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, as above TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE, Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 5 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 18th Nov., 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL,

CIRCUMSTANCES compelling the breaking up of the British Hotel in the Fort, Notice is hereby given to the Public that the whole Property of the Establishment, consisting of Household Furniture, Crockery, Plate, Plated Wares, Linen, &c. &c. will be sold by Public Auction on the 19th instant at the premises The Proprietors are, however, prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the whole Establishment from any party desirous of continuing the same, provided such offers be made by the 15th, four days before the date of the Auction Sale.

The Proprietors take this opportunity of requesting, all parties having claims against or being indebted to them, to prefer their claims or discharge their debts before the date of the Auction Sale.

Bombay, 6th November 1862.

Wanted.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Wanted two Gigs Four-oared English-built, about 20 feet long with Masts, Sails, Oars and Anchors complete of Light Draft. Apply at the Storekeeper's Office, Tardeo.

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Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, October 28th 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA, Esq., Forbes Street.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Horaby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

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TO LET.—TWO SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE, on the premises.

Notices.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street, at 1 P.M., on Wednesday the 3rd December 1862, in accordance with the 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

As the Meeting will be held for considering the winding up of the Company, and other very important matters, it is requested that each and every shareholder will be present at the Meeting.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Company's Office, 17th Nov. 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share on the Shares now Rs. 21-13-1 or £2, paid, making Rs. 43-10-2 or £4 per Share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India holding shares upon which Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon each such share (making Rs. 43-10-2 or £4 per share paid) on or before the 29th December next at the Bank of Bombay, and if such call be not paid on or before the said 29th December, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the "Companies clauses consolidation Act 1845."

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rupees 174-2-9, or £16 per Share) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

W. A. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 4th Nov. 1862.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Ninth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, Rs. 100 per share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that Relatives and Guardians desiring to obtain leave of absence for any Child in the Central Schools, Byculla, during the ensuing Christmas Holidays, should make application to the respective Committees without delay by letters addressed to the Secretary Bombay Education Society.

No application received after the 5th day of December can be considered.

Parties applying are requested to state:—1st.—Their relation to the child applied for. 2nd.—Their name, occupation, and place of residence. 3rd.—The amount, if any, due by them to the Society.

J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Bombay, 15th November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DOMINGO AGAPITA DESA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, has contracted to sell his Dwelling-house, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, standing in the Cart called Candesy, and assessed in the Collector's Office under No. 68, all persons having any claim against the said Property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing within six days from the date hereof, to Messrs. KELLY and HORE, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office, on the Bombay Green within the Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any claim there may be.—Dated this 17th day of November 1862.

KELLY and HORE.

ANY persons who may have claims upon, or be indebted to, the Estate of the late Assistant Surgeon A. P. GLASS, are requested to send in their claims, and pay up their debts before the 10th December to the undersigned.

G. W. HANSON, Captain,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Mhow, 10th Nov., 1862.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Supreme Court File—Equity Side

AMEENA BEBEE and KHUDEJA BEBEE .....*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

FUTTEH BEBEE and others.....*Defendants.*

and

FUTTEH BEBEE, widow, Executrix, &c. &.....*Plaintiff.*

vs.

AMEENA BEBEE and others .....*Defendants.*

Pursuant to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these causes and dated the fifth day of June last, Notice is hereby given that any creditors or persons (except Subbagchund Mecraz, Jumnabaee daughter of Jena Bhoga Nurrotum Nuthoo and Jeetajee Soortanjee) having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mohomed Ali bin Mohomed Hoosein Roghay, deceased, and Mohomed Amsen bin Mohomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 15th day of December next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this Fifth day of November 1862.

L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named cause.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MR. PERRET, Watchmaker, begs to inform his old Customers, and the general public, that he has removed to the Firm of Rosselet & Co. No. 8, Medow Street, where he respectfully requests an extension of the same favour and patronage he has hitherto received.

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A NEW WORK.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.

DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (late of the S. College):—This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo, and neatly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of the next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social, moral*, and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the life and career of BABOO HARRISCHANDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers' names will be entered at either Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S Fort, or ATMARAM SAGOON and Co.'s Kalbadevie.

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Auber	Musical Composer.
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Dr. Babington	Fellow of the Royal Society.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.	Musical Composer.
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Sergeant Bodkin	Barrister.
Rosa Bonheur	Artist.
Sir David Brewster	Fellow of the Royal Society
Shirley Brooks	Literary Author.
Sir Benjamin Brodie	Physician.
The late T. K. Brunel	Engineer.
Captain Burton	The African Traveller.
Bruce Lord Chief Justice	
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer	Author.
Rev. J. M. Bellew	Orator and Author.
Baron Bunsen	Author and Diplomatist.
Sir James Brook	Rajah of Sarawak.
Blondin	Fanambulist.
Serjeant Ballantine	Barrister.
John Bright	Orator and Demagogue.
Lord Brougham	Ex-Lord Chancellor.
Sir John Burgoyne	Engineer-in-Chief.
Louis Blanc	Author and Orator.
Buckstone	Actor.
Mrs. Billington	Actress.
Mademoiselle Bressant	French Actress.
Agnes Bouciault	Actress of "Colleen Bawn."
Duke of Buccleuch	
Sir James Bowring	Ex-Governor of Hong-Kong.
Lord Cowley	Ambassador.
Duke of Cambridge	Commander-in-Chief.
Duchess of Cambridge	
Princess Mary

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 19th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange for next mail has scarcely opened though a few local Bills have been placed at 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1¼d.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	60 Do. do.	217 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	99 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	12 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	12 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,350 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	500 per share	Rs. 25 dis. nom.
Lighthouse Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,300 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Ditto.
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 109	Rs. 16,000.
Kroantie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835-36		94
" Loan 1842-43		94
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per. Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	200
Mexican Dollars	"	225
Germans Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 2s.	6d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 17s.	6d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. Nominal.
China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
Hull		
Calcutta and back	(Rs. 2) offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (16th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :

		Per candy
Old Scinde, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat	"	390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	408 to 413
Old Oomrawtee	"	375 to 380
Old Compta	"	380 to 385
Old Dharwar Sevgiaval	"	560 to 562
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	365 to 370
Old Veraval	"	355 to 360
Khandesh	"	350 to 355
Old Pondicherry	"	360 to 365
Old Accote	"	395 to 400
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 365

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,475.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-11 to 6-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger " 30 to 31

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£614,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
4	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
3	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
2	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
1	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
Sight		at 2s.	0¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 10th, 1861. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	on demand	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 8 days' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or nearest relation,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 3 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continents of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	1 month's sight	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	On demand	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might result from too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or nearest to full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	On demand	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 " "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 " "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 17	Robert Ritson	Brough	London 17 July.
	Ottawa (s)	Sparkes	Mauritius 6 Nov.
18	Sinala	Hackett	Calcutta 1 Oct.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat 17 Nov.
	Telegraph (s)	Shephard	Surat 17 Nov.
	Jalawar	Crowthers	Liverpool 17 July.
	Berenice (s)	Carry	Kurrachee 14 Nov.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To
Nov. 18	Queen of the West	Barry	Liverpool.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Sinala*, from Calcutta.—2 Austrian seamen.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Banister child and Nurse and 62 natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Dr. Rogers and 150 natives.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Berenice*, from Kurrachee.—Major and Mrs. Martin; Captain and Mrs. Elliott; Captain Tanner; Lieut. E. Boyce; Lieut. Brockman; Lieut. W. J. Browne; Ensign Troppe; Paymaster Maunsell; Adjutant Lodds; Surgeon and Mrs. Jarriange, and 2 children; Assistant Surgeon Pope; 254 Rank and File, of H. M.'s 4th King's Own Regiment, 34 women, and 54 children.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Mess, Lieut. Dickinson; Lieut. Perry; Mr. McKinlay, and 2 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Bartley*, J. Purdy, bound to London.
Brig *Philgine*, Nacoda, bound to Demaun.
Brig *Rutnagur Sagar*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo.
Ship *Aaron Brown*, T. Rogers, bound to Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Rosalie.—30 cases Wine, 2,478 Bars Railway Irons; 552 tons Coals.

Albatross.—1,241 tons Coals.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—816 bags Linseed, 474 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck; 95 bales Coir-yarn, 237½ cwt.; 5 bales Loose Coir Fibre, 10 cwt., Jairam Visram; 1 case Preserves; 1 package Paintings; 2 packages Blackwood Furniture; 2 packages Round Tables, Lockie and Co.; 175 bags Mustard Seed, 262½ cwt.; 225 bags Linseed, 337½ cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

Wings of the Wind.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Mathooradass Ragowjee; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Ramjee Jewraz; 64 packages Colombo Roots, 31½ cwt.; 30 casks Aloes Secotra, 31½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass and Co.

Gloriana.—276 packages Cloves, 327 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs., Harrachund Doolubdass and Co.

For Liverpool.

Lancastrian.—302 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Huttaysing Kesuresing; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Hargovundass Pranjeevun.

Jakeman.—81 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Pudomsey Virjee and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 5 cases Sundries, Powchajee Framdjee and Co.

Glen Monarch.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhanjee Nursey.

James Livesey.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.

Labrador.—77 bales Wool, 231 cwt., Vusunjee Dewchund..

Talavera.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Khoobchund Bheichund; 129 bags Sursseseed, 225½ cwt., Lewjee Muckany; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Sydney Eggers.—105 bales Cotton, 367 cwt., Pragjee Damoder; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Premchund Roychund; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 72 bales Wool, 216 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 50 bales Wool, 160 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Howden.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Erany.

Peerless.—Lodge Buffaloe Horns, 222 cwt. Fazulbhoy and Remtoola Noormomud.

James Smith.—1,050 bundles Coir-yarn, 94½ cwt. Kessowdass Goculdass and Co.

Flower of the Forest.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt.; 32 bales Cotton, 112 cwt., Jairam Heeraz.

War Cloud.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Annot Lyle.—400 packages Wet Date 448 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs., J. Sigg and Co.

G. H. Hall.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Norwood.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Penang and Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—700 packages Wet Dates, 830 cwt., Mallum Ahmed Cassum and Co.; 750 packages Wet Date, 871 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., Ameerbhoy Woosmanbhoy.

For Calcutta.

Louisa.—25 packages Sena Leaves 50 cwt., Peerbhoy Assar; 3 cases Looking Glass, 150 dozens, S. and N. Nanabhoy.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*294½	Assyria, (paddle), ...	... Aden.
*946	Auckland, (paddle),...	... Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
604	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	... Bombay.
*420	Olive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley...	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb ...	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ...	China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen...	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat), ...	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce ...	... Aden.
99	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolunar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
309	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ...	Bombay.
299	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Gwya.
157	Mahi, 3 (schoo ner), Gardiner...	Aden.
107	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Neroudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... River Indus.
149	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ...	Bengal Public Works' Department.
333	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus.
986	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 origantine)	Bombay.
*703	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	Bombay.
1003	Zebobia, 9 (paddle), Adams... ...	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

1117	Edmund Kaye, W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	(c. l. Oct. 30)
1057	Glouiana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 8.)
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Steuart, & Co.	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Daily and Sorabjee.	(c.l.Sept.18)
1133	Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 28)
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1003	Audine, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
627	Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194	Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, F. Wemyss—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1045	Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	
1174	Epaminondas, Heasley—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 5)
917	Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l.Oct.27)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 5)
1249	G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Rotlonjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 24)
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct. 9)
1218	Howden, Verril—Postonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1306	Inkermau, Grant—Coupland & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 16)
962	Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 1)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1312	Knight Errant, Quine—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1282	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 3)
1285	Lancastrian, Pearson—George & King & Co.	(c.l.Sept.13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
1008	Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.	
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
1162	Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 8)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	FOR HAVRE.	
410	Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Verjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 31st)
	FOR CHINA.	
1455	Arratoon Apcar, (s.) Smidt—Jairaz Fazul & Co.	
665	John Bright (s), Thatcher—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c.l. Nov. 11)
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
766	Maymam Dayaram—H. Sidick Dossal.	(c. l. Oct. 25)
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
1290	Armenian (s), J. Thompson—David Sassoon & Co.	(cmdt.
293	Luisa, T. H. Boyle.	(c. l. Nov. 14)
827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
	MAULMAIN.	
930	General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
423	Lone Star, Dizer.—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 10)
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(c. l. Nov. 12)
	FOR RANGOON.	
2028	Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.	
	FOR COCHIN.	
154	Keratta Roodrin—D. Bikajee Khan.	(c. l, Nov. 12)
	FOR DAMON.	
	Phillipind, Nacoda.	(c. l, Nov. 17)
	NOT FIXED.	
1342	Albatross, Pollock.	
672	Ally, shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	(in Dock)
197	Amezade, Nacoda—Jairam Pragjee.	
397	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
450	Attih Rahimon, Nacoda.	
1324	Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers.	
	Barade de Lazareon (s), L. Antonio.	
277	Bombay (s) J. Woolley—Cullandass Nusserwanjee.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
813	City of Carlile, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co.	
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
1054	Crusador, J. Crew—Lawrence & Co.	
766	Empress of India, Thomson—Peel Cassels & Co.	
907	Governor Higginson, (s) G. M. Beyts—C. & B. S. N. Co.	
1546	Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
	Jalawar, Crowthers.	
369	Juddal Maunon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
102	La Japan (s), M. Laportire.	
700	Lord Brougham, Herring—Finlay Clark & Co.	(For sale)
20	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
109	Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.	
810	Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
866	Sea Horse, Barkes—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
986	Sillery, McAnlay—Wallace & Co.	
1455	Simla, Hackett—Lawrence & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

2000	China, R. Carling.	
1600	Emeu, D. Rennoldson.	
1200	Ganges, H. Wilkinson.	
1100	Jeddo, Browne.	
	Ottawa (s.) Sparkes.	(Laid up)
1609	Pottinger.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

COCHIN OR COLOMBO.

505	Yarra, Nairn—McIver & Co.	
	NOT FIXED.	
461	Mermaid, Gibson—Fleming & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

551	Bolden Lawn, Milbank—Gray & Co.	
731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
679	Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.	
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	
813	City of Delhi, Mair—Grey & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Case—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
766	Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 2
558	Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co.	Aug. 25
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
826	Eloisa, Philpot.	Aug. 5
982	Excel 102, Sanderson.	
527	Hadeuah, Dickson.	Oct. 7
899	Harkaway, Woodcock.	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1136	Hornet, Pryan.	Sep. 12

her not disappoint the hopes of the noble-hearted invalid at Varignano, who thus addresses her :—" I, like so many others, seeing the cause of justice trampled on in so many parts of the world, inclined to despair of human progress. But when I turn my thoughts to you, I grow calm at the aspect of your calm and fearless advancement towards the end to which the human race seems to be called by providence."

LOST AMONG THE AFFGHANS, BEING THE ADVENTURES OF AN ENGLISH BOY.

(From Smith, Elder & Co.'s Monthly Circular, for October.)

We have now before us the adventures of an English boy among the Affghans and surrounding tribes. To account for the appearance of the latter, we must quote a short passage from the introduction :—

Upon a field of carnage in the valley of Tezeen, when the British force was fighting its way through the snow-bound passes of Affghanistan, surrounded by thousands of Affghans, who shot them down from the heights above and harassed their retreat at every step, there was found among heaps of the slain an infant unhurt, which the Indian woman in charge of it said was the son of a British officer. The babe was taken by the troops of Dost Mohammed to their leader, the chief of the district of Kounur, in Affghanistan, by whom the little foundling was adopted as a son. This boy is the hero of the adventures related in the following pages, and which the editor wrote down from his dictation. The narrative commences from the young adventurer's earliest recollections of his childhood, ere he had learned the important fact that he was not an Affghan, but of British origin, though his father's name he never heard. The name of "John Campbell," by which he is known to his English friends, was given to him very recently at Bombay at the suggestion of Lord Elphinstone, and is not to be regarded as affording any clue to the youth's parentage.

The accounts which this remarkable youth gave of many of his adventures were so striking that it occurred to the editor, and to several friends whose judgment was consulted, that a narrative of his travels, and adventures among the tribes inhabiting the remote districts of Central Asia, would be acceptable to the public; especially as the personal history of the narrator was itself so full of interest. Hence the present volume, which contains a simple record of facts as taken down by the editor from Campbell's own lips.

It was in 1857, as we learn from the narrative, that this youthful wanderer presented himself before Sir Charles Murray, our ambassador at the Court of Teheran. By that gentleman he was sent to Bombay, where Lord Elphinstone examined him and finding his story agree with all the authorities that could be brought to bear upon it, took the youth under his protection, and kept him at school for two years. John Campbell was then sent to England, and becoming the protégé of the India Board, was placed under the care of the Rev. George Small, who had for several years been a Baptist missionary in India, and whose knowledge of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages especially qualified him for the charge. On his first introduction to this family, he is described as "a young man of somewhat foreign appearance, though with decidedly English features, as is apparent in the portrait prefixed to this volume; but his complexion was sallow, from exposure to the extremes of heat and cold. His stature is below the middle height, and he stoops considerably; this last being the natural result of much riding on horseback, in the Affghan fashion, leaning forward. His eyelids appeared swollen, and his lips a little blotched with black, which he ascribed to the effects of intense, cold in crossing the Kotala Koda Mountains. His hands and feet are remarkably small and well-formed, which may be taken as slight indications of his good birth."

After residing for some months with Mr. Small, Campbell was placed in a school at Brighton, conducted by Mrs. Edmund Fry and her sons, one of whom (the editor of this volume) superintended his studies. He was found to be grave and watchful—independent and suspicious in his demeanour—but grateful and affectionate, requiring only patient and judicious guidance. His progress in English was rapid and satisfactory. In the month of May, 1861, he was fitted out by desire of the India Board, for his return to Bombay, where he arrived about the middle of June in that year, and where, in all probability, he will have his future career marked out for him by the Government.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

PONDICHERRY, 18*th Nov.*, 6 A.M.

The French steamer *Elymanthe* left for Madras.

MADRAS, 18*th Nov.*, 12-30 P.M.

The French steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Suez.

The laying the Chief Corner Stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum will take place at 5 o'clock P.M. *precisely* this day. All visitors are expected to arrive by that time, and are requested to leave their carriages on the Parell Road. After His Excellency the Governor has performed the abovementioned ceremony, the Assembly will move to the Gardens, which Lady Frere will then declare opened to the public.

The Governor General, we hear, has disallowed the act passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay, for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee, and it would seem that there is some hitch as to the act relating to the Bombay Court. So we of Bombay are not quite independent of Calcutta yet.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief came into Agra last night. He will go round the dinners of the 35th and Artillery to-day at 1 o'clock, and hospitals. At a quarter to five this evening, he will have a foot parade of the 20th Hussars near their camp.

The Levee to-morrow will be held at 1 o'clock. —*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 13.

The Head Quarter Wing of the 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, consisting of five Companies under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gell, left Kolapore for Poona on the morning of Saturday last, the 15th instant. The remaining three Companies will remain at Kolapore until the arrival there of the Head Quarters of the 26th Regiment N. I. from Poona in due course of the relief.—*Deccan Herald, Nov.* 17.

LOCAL.

The Friends of the late Mr Boswell, so long and favourably known in Bombay, have set on foot a subscription in order to present to his surviving family some Testimonial of the high regard and esteem in which he was held. Mr. Boswell's generosity to others should now be repaid in some measure to them. We trust there will be a wide response to this call. Subscriptions may be sent to the credit of the Boswell Fund account, now opened at the Bank of Bombay.

Parsee Theatre.—The "Gentlemen Amateur Club" will give at the Grant Road Theatre, on Friday evening next, a theatrical performance in Guzerati, under the patronage of Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esquire. The piece entitled "The Tragedy of the Fair Penitant," will be enacted in English costume, followed by a laughable farce and songs, reciting the glories of the late Lord Canning, Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esquire, Garibaldi, Dr. Harkness, &c.

Murder.—A dreadful murder was perpetrated on Monday afternoon near the Pinjerapol. From the facts which transpired at the Inquest, it appears that a man of the name of Virbusia Gullapha had been staying at the house of a Cusban of the name of Suntu, in the above locality in company with a young woman named Gunga, whom he had brought to Bombay with him from a village near Dharwar about three months ago. These two persons had lived in the above house and cooked their meals there until recently, when some objection was made to their cooking there in consequence of the smoke, by a man of the name of Khemjee Kurrumchund, who it seems was a paramour of Suntu's. In consequence of this they took another place where Virbusia used to go and cook their victuals. Virbusia and Gunga at length made up their minds to return to their native country, and Gunga informed Suntu of that intention, and at the same time asked her for some 30 Rupees which she had in her charge, belonging to Gunga. Whereupon Suntu endeavoured to dissuade Gunga from going away with Virbusia, telling her that if she did, he would in all probability rob her of her money and perhaps kill her on the road. She succeeded to some extent in arousing the fears of Gunga and induced her to leave the house and to conceal herself in the house of another woman in the neighbourhood. Since then Virbusia saw her again and on Sunday last told her to get ready to go to their native country, and that he would bring their meal on the following morning, and after they had partaken of it they were to leave by the train. On Monday afternoon at about three o'clock Suntu came to Gunga and told her that Virbusia was crying for her, in consequence of which she was induced to go to Suntu's house to see him, when they arrived there Suntu told her to sit down in a chair while she went to see if he was awake or asleep. After a short time Gunga went with her into another room where she saw the dead body of Virbusia lying on the floor and a piece of "kächä" lying by his side. Gunga asked how the deceased had come by his death, when Suntu told her that he had hung himself, and told her not to say and that she would give a rupee to the sepoy who would take him away.

The woman Suntu and a man of the name of Khimjee Kurrumchund strangled the unfortunate man, as a witness who was examined, stated that he distinctly saw them, in the acts of fastening the cloth round his neck and that the woman held his hands while the man tightened the "kächä" round his throat. The accused persons are in custody, and at the inquest which was held yesterday there was abundance of evidence adduced to implicate them as having been engaged in the horrible deed. The Coroner and Jury were engaged in the investigation of the case from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 8 o'clock in the evening; and at the conclusion of the evidence a verdict of wilful murder was returned against both the prisoners; and they were committed on the Coroner's warrant to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The very late hour at which the enquiry terminated, prevents us from giving a more detailed account of this fearful tragedy, but we shall give a full report of the Inquest in our next impression.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Equity Side.

Thursday 13th, Friday 14th, and Saturday 15th November 1862.

Before the Chief Justice Sir M. Sausse, and Mr. Justice Couch.)

THE THROSTLE MILL COMPANY.

Lallbhoy Vullubhoy and others vs. *Cowasjee Nanabhoy and others.*

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Keir, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. White and Mr. Green, instructed by Mr. Crawford, for the defendants.

Mr. Westropp stated that the plaintiffs and defendants were respectively shareholders in the Throstle Mill Company, and the bill filed by the plaintiffs prayed, among other things, that the Company may be declared to be dissolved from the 2nd October 1861, that the Directors, other than the defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy, appointed at the meeting of 3rd August 1861, or some other fit person or persons to be chosen by this Court, be appointed receivers to take possession of the property and collect the debts due to the Company and to wind up the business thereof, that the defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy, who as Manager of the Company has been guilty of fraud, ought to be restrained from meddling with the affairs of the Company, and from enforcing the payment of a call made by him on the 1st November, and to give up possession of the monies and books of the concern. It would appear that some time previous to the 10th January 1857, the defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy induced a number of persons to agree to form a co-partnership for establishing a Mill for the making of cotton twist, by representations that large profits would be derived therefrom and that he was skilled and experienced in the management of such business, and on the day aforesaid articles of agreement were executed by the parties, which, among other things, provided that there should be a capital of Rs. 3,00,000 divided into 100 shares of Rs. 3,000 each, that the shareholders should pay the calls made by Cowasjee within 15 days' time in respect of whatever may have been expended for a building and machinery and whatever other outlays may have or may be made, that in return for Cowasjee's trouble in getting up this factory, the shareholders appointed him Manager and Agent of the factory for his life and agreed to give him a commission of five per cent. on all sales made by the factory during his lifetime. The co-partnership was never registered under the provisions of the Joint Stock Company Act of 1850 or 1857, but calls were made on the shareholders by Cowasjee from time to time until the whole capital of Rs. 3,00,000 had been paid up. Cowasjee got possession of a piece of land at Tardeo and erected buildings thereon and purchased and erected the machinery, and the operation of making twist was commenced in June 1857, and has since been carried on by the members of the co-partnership under the name of Throstle Mill Company. Cowasjee has entered into all the contracts for the renting or purchasing of the land required, and has not, although often requested, ever given the shareholders of the Company any information as to the terms on which it is held. The plaintiffs believed that the land belongs to Cowasjee or his brother Framjee Nanabhoy, and that he has in breach of trust reposed in him by the agreement, expended a large portion of the funds of the partnership in building on this land without any conveyance or lease thereof having been made to the Company. The defendant assumed the entire control and management of the Company after it had commenced business, and continually represented to the shareholders that the business was very prosperous and that he would soon be in a position to declare a large dividend; the shareholders erroneously believing the truth of such representations took no active steps to compel him to give an account of his dealings and transactions on behalf of the Company and acquiesced in his proceedings. Some time in April 1860, defendant addressed a circular to the shareholders requiring them to pay a further call of Rs. 1,000 on each share held by them and threatening that unless such call was paid at the time required by him he would forfeit the shares of the defaulting shareholders. This call, although the shareholders paid it, was wholly unwarranted, and the defendant had the coolness to make it without having been authorised either by any meeting of the shareholders or by the deed of partnership, of which he had the exclusive custody at the time. He still continued to represent to the shareholders that the Company was in a most flourishing condition and that a large dividend might soon be expected, but in the meantime he sold all the shares he had originally held except one, having by his false representation to the shareholders raised the price of the shares. At length when pressed by Mr. Faithfull and the other shareholders, he summoned a meeting which was held on the 3rd August 1861, and at which he laid before the shareholders a statement of account from which it appeared that the Company was in debt to the extent of nearly Rs. 200,000, although the shareholders had paid up the sum of Rs. 400,000 instead of Rs. 300,000 the capital as settled by the deed: after the statement had been read the defendant proposed that the shareholders should, in order to meet the liabilities pay up a further sum of Rs. 1,650 on each share: this proposal was not accepted but the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting,—that Mr. Faithfull, Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Amerchund Becherdass, and Mr. Habibbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, be elected Directors in addition to Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy, that a proper deed shall be prepared settling the capital of the Company and regulating its affairs agreeably with the contract with Mr. Cowasjee, and that after the auditing of the accounts the debt due by the Company shall be paid off by increasing the capital or in such other way as the shareholders at a general meeting may determine. The learned counsel remarked that Premchund Roychund, being one of the principal stock brokers, was made a Director, while in fact he was partner in shares with Cowasjee Nanabhoy and was acting a double part to defraud the shareholders. Then comes Candass Narrondass, the "hero of the baby," one who is always found to swim upon the surface of almost every mess of rascality cooked in Bombay; he is also partner with Cowasjee Nanabhoy; and whether it be the Throstle Mill Company or the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, or the Bassein Sugar Company, he is always prominent. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by the shareholders at the state of the accounts and with the defendant's conduct, and it was proposed that the meeting should be adjourned to enable the Directors so chosen to come to some settlement on behalf of the shareholders with the defendant. The Auditors appointed at the meeting having declined to act, others were appointed by the Directors, and they reported to the effect that the statement of account produced by the defendant agreed with the books of the Company. At the meeting the shareholders expressed their dissatisfaction at the management and position of the Company, and several of them stated that the accounts as produced could not be supported. A proposal was then made that the affairs of the Company should be wound up; but, after some discussion, it was agreed that the Directors should endeavour to come to some arrangement or understanding with the defendant which might be for the interest of all parties concerned, and the meeting was further adjourned until the 2nd of October next. On the 25th of September, the Directors had a meeting with the defendant at which it was proposed that he should retire from the management of the Company; he declined to accede to such a proposal and refused to come to any arrangement with the Directors, and asserted that he had a right to the uncontrolled management of the Company, and that he had a right to make calls on the shareholderers to any amount he pleased. A further meeting of the Directors was held on the 28th September, but the defendant did not attend, and no arrangement was come to with him. Previous to the meeting held on the 2nd October, defendant purchased some shares and caused one of them to be transferred to the name of his solicitor, Mr. W. H. Crawford, another to the name of Mr. F. Heycock, another to the name of his relatives and friends with a view to manufacture votes for the intended meeting in order to outvote the *bonâ fide* shareholders who were seeking to compel him to give an account of the manner in which he had mismanaged the property and wasted the capital of the Company; several of the shares were transferred back to him after the meeting, among them those of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Heycock. On the 2nd of October 1861, at the hour fixed for the meeting, the defendant and his solicitor, Mr. Crawford, and other friends and adherents of the defendant were present and without waiting for the arrival of the other shareholders who were known to take an active part in the proceedings, Mr. Crawford was summoned to the chair, and the proceedings having commenced it was proposed by Mr. F. Heycock and seconded by Ardaseer Bomonjee, a relative of the defendant, that the accounts as audited be passed: on a division the chairman declared the resolution carried. The plaintiffs charged that the chairman so declared the resolution carried upon a show of hands and not upon a scrutiny of the number of shares held by the respective shareholders voting, in the manner directed by the deed. After such resolution had been so improperly declared to be carried, the plaintiff Mr. Frederick D. Faithfull, one of the Directors, entered the meeting, and on being informed of what had occurred, he protested against the accounts being considered as adopted and stated that the first business of the meeting was to have the report of the Directors received. Mr. Faithfull then moved that steps be taken to wind up the affairs of the Company and to take the accounts of Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy by proceeding in the (late) Supreme Court, and that Mr. Keir be instructed to take these proceedings. The resolution was seconded by the plaintiff Veerchund Deepchund and put to the vote; the chairman, at first, declared the resolution to be lost, he having taken the decision by allowing one vote to each shareholder present irrespective of the number of shares held by them; Mr. Faithfull protested against such a mode of taking the votes and called the attention of the chairman to the tenth clause of the deed and required the votes to be counted; the chairman thereupon took the votes a second time, and declared that the resolution to wind up the affairs of the Company had been adopted by a majority of 27 votes to 20. Notwithstanding such decision of the shareholders, the defendant, on the 1st November following, issued a circular to the shareholders calling on them to pay a further call of Rs. 500 per share and threatening them with the forfeiture of these shares unless such call was paid on or before the 15th November. It was to prevent his enforcing of the call that the injunction was obtained against him in December last. Mr. Westropp in detailing the several charges arising out of these facts observed that Premchund had disclosed in his answer the nature of his connection with defendant and from the information given by him the Court would learn that defendant was speculating in coals at the expense of the Company. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the defendant's answer to the bill filed on the 19th February 1862. Defendant admitted that it was by his representations of large profits that the Company was formed, and that he was skilled in the management of such concerns. Now it appeared, said the learned counsel, from the state into which the Company had fallen, that defendant was not skilful, and that the loss was caused by his mismanagement or fraud. When a man stipulates to be life-manager and to receive five per cent commission on gross sales, and if he does not supply skill and experience for what he undertook, he has broken his contract, and the Company cannot be tied to him for ever. Defendant had proved himself to be an ignoramus. If he was skilled, experienced, and honest, the Company would last, but there was no covenant it should last during his life-time in the face of adversity. Defendant had broken the contract and violated the trust. The Court would hear in evidence that in replies to the enquiries of a gentleman, defendant told him that the Company would prosper much more than the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, notwithstanding he was spending extravagantly at the time—he made such representations to both Mr. Faithfull and Mr. Pollock. At first Mr. Faithfull did not suspect defendant, but when he did, he asked Premchund Roychund for a copy of the deed. Premchund complained of Cowasjee's conduct, and affecting to concur with Mr. Faithfull's views, he undertook to bring the deed from Cowasjee, but never brought it. Premchund at the same time reported Mr. Faithfull's discontent to Cowasjee, Mr. Faithfull not knowing that Premchund was co-partner in the shares with Cowasjee. Cowasjee says he held 27 shares, while the schedule shews 33; he sold 18 of them to three persons by which he seems to have realised large premiums solely by puffing the condition of the Company. He admits he undertook the management of the concern for three lakhs, while he admits the expenditure to be five lakhs, and so far from telling the shareholders that the Company was under liability and that Rs. 1,600 were required per share, he makes representations that the Company was prospering. His answer was filed two months after the injunction motion, and the injunction was granted on the ground that he had no reason to augment the capital. Mr. Faithfull and the other shareholders complained of him in very strong terms. When Mr. Faitfull was about to sell his shares, Cowasjee gave assurance that he had no intention to make any further calls, and that a dividend might be expected, whereupon Mr. Faithfull abandoned his intention of selling the shares; his (Mr. Faithfull's) object in selling three shares was to meet the calls on the remaining shares if bound to pay. It is admitted that Mr. Crawford was merely a shareholder for the nonce; and he placed himself as chairman at a meeting at which European and native shareholders were largely interested, himself not possessing a single share,—a more unsustainable position for a solicitor the learned counsel Mr. Westropp could not conceive. With a view to outvote the *bonâ fide* shareholders, Cowasjee obtains a pack of voters and distributes the shares among his own relatives and adherents,—one his secretary, one his solicitor, one his brother, and others his friends. It is a downright falsehood, said the learned counsel, for Cowasjee to say he did not manufacture the votes, to say he himself could have outvoted the others is ridiculous and childish. Mr. Crawford, however, had the discretion and gentleman-like feeling to abstain from voting, but such feeling was not to be found in the other pack of voters. Cowasjee attempts to justify the introduction of Mr. Crawford into the meeting by saying he was watching the proceedings on his behalf. If such was his object, why was Mr. Crawford put into the chair to carry out resolutions voting away the interests of people largely concerned in the Company? If Cowasjee considered himself a defendant at the meeting, it was ridiculous and monstrous to put his solicitor as a judge and the eleven pack of voters as the jury for his trial. Mr. Westropp in concluding his observations said the other parts of the answer related to irrelevant matters which had no bearing on the case and were merely put forth with the object of annoying the plaintiffs. The learned Counsel then referred to authorities on the subject of increasing capital,—" Linley on Partnership" vol. 1 p. 519, where the rule is laid down that the capital of a Company cannot be varied unless by the consent of all the shareholders, *Smith* v. *Goldsworthy*, *Jennings* v. *Badeley*, and *Fisher* v. *Taylor*; he also cited *Davies* v. *Hawkins* 3 M. & S. 488, to shew that no material change can be made in the constitution of a Company. Mr. Westropp urged that this Company ought to be wound up, they had been put in debt of a lakh and half beyond their means, and the fact of the contracting of debts was unknown to the shareholders. Inasmuch as Cowasjee had failed to perform the undertaking by his skill and experience, and the Company had thereby failed in its object, he was the person who violated the contract, and his rights had therefore gone. The true construction of the agreement with him is that as long as the Company continue, he is to be employed, provided he gives his time and labour and skill; but the Company are not bound to continue him in employment in case of misconduct; if he shews want of skill and competency he is subject to dismissal even if the society continues. [*Mr. Justice Couch.*—Suppose a merchant agrees with a broker to employ him in all his dealings of buying and selling, is then the merchant bound to continue buying and selling in order to provide brokerage for the broker? I think not]. Of course not. [*Chief Justice.*—The difference between this case and others is that the defendant gives a prior consideration, before the remuneration becomes due, and the question is whether he is to be provided with in case of contingency such as the dissolution of the Company]. There is no such provision. The learned counsel said the defendant's conduct was characterised by gross improprieties, and he had rendered himself unworthy of his position by his fraudulent representations and by his dealing with shares in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the majority of the shareholders. The defendant had broken his contract and was guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation.

The following witnesses were then examined :—

Mr. F. D. Faithfull, called and examined,—I am one of the plaintiffs in this suit. I am a Solicitor of this Court, and Attorney for Paupers. I became a shareholder in the Throstle Mill Company about the year 1860. I bought six shares at first and subsequently seven more. My late partner Mr. C. M. I. Pollock is also a shareholder of the Company. He held seventeen shares at first. He has retired and is now in England. I know the defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy. I had a conversation with him about the Company's affairs soon after I purchased the first six shares. Between April and July 1860, I and Mr. Pollock had a conversation with defendant as to the position and prospects of the Company. Defendant represented that the concern would be an extremely profitable one and would pay more than the neighbouring Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company; he also stated that he had invested the greater part of his mother's money in the Company. Mr. Pollock left India finally in July 1860. Since his departure I have been looking after his interest in the Company, at his request. On my visits to Cowasjee, he led me to expect a dividend some time the following year. He did not tell me in 1860, that the capital subscribed three lakhs would be insufficient for the conducting of the Company. He did not inform me then that the Company had incurred debts beyond the amount of the capital. The character of my conversation with him was such as to elicit such information if there was any. In August 1860, each share was quoted in the market at a premium of Rs. 700. The highest point of the premium was reached in June 1860,—Rs. 800 premium per share. Either in the end of 1860 or beginning of 1861, he offered me a guarantee of nine per cent. I do not believe he was sincere in that offer, for he knew what the state of the Company was then. I should have sold some of the shares, if I had known that the Company was in debt. Early in 1861, he told me he would give a dividend; he did not tell me anything of the Company being in debt or that further capital was necessary. In October 1860, I told Cowasjee to get the Mill insured. (Witness produces a letter from Cowasjee, in which the latter states that Mr. Henry Heycock of Manchester has been instructed to effect the insurance for three lakhs of rupees). When I became a shareholder, I had reason to believe that the whole of the capital—three lakhs—had been paid. I had not at the time seen the Company's deed. When I paid a call of Rs. 1,000, I presumed Cowasjee had a power to make the call under the deed. At that time the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company which was managed by Cowasjee had paid a dividend of twenty per cent., the shares were then at a premium of of Rs 1,800 or 2,000 each. Cowasjee mentioned to me that he had experience in Mill machinery. He deferred paying the dividend until January; I was then acting on behalf of Mr. Pollock who requested me to retain the shares and realise other securities. I commenced to investigate into the conduct of Cowasjee in June 1861, on account of what I heard from Premchund Roychund. Premchuud is a share and stock broker. and is the person named in Cowasjee's answer. Premchund caused me to delay the proceedings I was to take against Cowasjee by making statements and not furnishing me with a copy of the deed. I obtained the copy of the deed from another quarter than Cowasjee. Premchund made representations to me with reference to the Throstle Mill Company, and also with respect to Cowasjee. I did not then know that Premchund was a shareholder in the Company. It is stated in Cowasjee's answer that Premchund became his partner in shares early in 1860. I did give weight to Premchund's representations; but I would not have done so if I had known he was partner in shares with Cowasjee. Premchund is a broker of great experience and has large business. The party who promised to supply me with a copy of the deed did not do so. I acted on Premchund's representations by abstaining from asking accounts of Cowasjee directly from himself. I suspected Cowasjee's conduct at the time, but I refrained from expressing my suspicions to him before making myself acquainted with the contents of the deed. In consequence of what I heard of his conduct, I entered into a contract for the sale of three shares for the purpose of paying a call on the remaining shares. I entered into the contract with a broker named Galabhoy who informed me that a call was to be made. I communicated the report to Cowasjee, and asked him if it was true. Cowasjee denied that the report was true. My object in communicating with him was to dispute his power to make the call. He continued to promise to pay dividend in January 1862, and advised me not to sell the shares; also stating that Galabhoy was not to be trusted. Until the time I asked him for the deed, he had said nothing to me about calling a meeting of the shareholders. Up to that time no meeting of the shareholders was called, to my knowledge at that time, but I recently believe that at least one meeting had been held at the Mill. I sent Galabhoy to Cowasjee, and told him (Galabhoy) that I did not wish to carry out the sale, on account of what I heard from Cowasjee who told me that Galabhoy was inducing me to sell the shares under value, and that he (Cowasjee) did not intend to make the call. Galabhoy offered me Rs. 50 or 75 below par. I had bought them at a premium of Rs. 470. After I obtained a copy of the deed, I employed a clerk to take copies and make extracts from the account books of the Company. At the meeting of August, I became acquainted with some of the existing shareholders. Up to that time I had no consultation about the affairs of the Company with any one except Mr. Pollock. I was elected a chairman at the first meeting of the shareholders in August. Balance sheets of accounts were presented to the meeting by Cowasjee. (The balance sheet was here put in). Several questions were addressed to Cowasjee and the Secretary upon the accounts, and the Secretary stated that further capital was required,—Rs. 1,650 per share. We all sat silent for five minutes when the announcement was made, and afterwards several remarks were made by shareholders with respect to the ruinous state of the concern. Native shareholders collected in lots of two and three and discussed the question. Dissatisfaction appeared to be general. I then suggested resolutions which were proposed and passed. (The minutes of the meeting were here put in). I believe I saw a resolution passed at a former meeting, to borrow a lakh and sixty-five thousand Rupees. The next business meeting was held on the 21st September, and I was voted to the chair. It was a stormy meeting and the shareholders appeared much exasperated and dissatisfied at the conduct of Cowasjee. A resolution was passed adjourning the meeting until 2nd October, to await the report of the Directors as to the best course to be adopted and to come to some satisfactory arrangement with Cowasjee but before that I had proposed two courses, either to dissolve the Company or to keep up the Company under better management. I joined with the other shareholders in blaming the Manager. The sense of the meeting was taken and the resolution was carried. If the accounts were correct, the concern was in a most ruinous condition. I pointed out that if the expenditure had been incurred, it was quite unjustifiable. On the 25th of September, there was another meeting of the Directors at my office; Cowasjee was present there and protested against anything which could be construed against him individually upon the deed. He claimed a right to make what calls he chose. I denied his right, and the other Directors agreed with me, with the exception perhaps of Premchund Roychund. He still insisted on his right. I then proposed that he should retire from the management; and he expressed his willingness to retire, provided the Company continued to pay him five per cent. commission under the deed. I and the other Directors were unwilling to give five per cent. to him and upon that we broke out. We had a meeting subsequently at which Cowasjee was not present, and under the circumstances we proposed to dissolve the Company. The Secretary, Ardaseer Bomanjee, was present at the meeting. On the 2nd October, the adjourned meeting of the shareholders took place at my office. When I arrived at the meeting, the business had commenced, and Mr. W. H. Crawford had been installed into the chair. Mr. Crawford had not been present at any of the former meetings, I did not know he was a shareholder. On enquiry, I learnt he was made a shareholder that day for the purpose of the meeting. When Mr. Crawford abstained from voting at the meeting, my impression was that he attended as solicitor of Cowasjee. (The minutes of the meeting were here put in). I became aware that the proceedings had been carried on irregularly and I protested against the resolution. I reported to the meeting what had taken place before the Directors, and I proposed the resolution, which was subsequently carried, to the effect that the affairs of the Company be wound up. The resolution was opposed by Framjee Nanabhoy, brother of Cowasjee; it was supported by Veerchund Deepchund, and put to the vote and passed. Mr. Crawford first took the votes *per capita*; I objected to that and proposed that they should be taken per share under the deed; and Mr. Crawford assented to that. Previously to the institution of the suit I was not aware that Candass Narrondass was partner in shares with Cowasjee. From the voting paper it appeared that Cowasjee held only one share. Mr. Crawford protested against the resolution on behalf of Cowasjee remarking that we should then have to go to the (late) Supreme Court. [Mr. Westropp—That is, the meeting was adjourned for the Supreme Court.] I had a large interest in the Company, having purchased the shares at a premium of Rs. 470 on an average. If I had sold the shares at par, I would have incurred a loss of Rs. 15,000 and upwards. Mr. Frederick Heycock had not attended any of the previous meetings, but he was present on this occasion. Ardaseer Bomanjee had attended the previous meetings as Secretary, but I do not remember his having voted on those occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. White,—I was in the habit of visiting the Mill. The Mill commenced working in May 1860, after my first to Cowasjee. I do not know how long it has been in complete work. Since December 1861, I made no enquiries of the progress of the Mill, on account of these proceedings. I had proposed a resolution at the meeting that this Court should appoint a receiver, but it was not carried. I attribute the ruinous condition of the Mill to mismanagement. I cannot say it was caused by the high prices of cotton, coal, and labour. Yarns have also risen in price. Since the American war the shares of all Cotton Mill Companies have declined considerably. The shares of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company have fallen in value more through mismanagement. I now hold ten shares of the Throstle Mill Company; I had before thirteen shares. Cowasjee fixed no period for the dividend which he promised to give in the following year. During my interviews with him in the year 1860, I made no enquiries of him as to the state of the assets and liabilities of the concern, for, I did not presume that there could be any liabilities; the only risk the Company could have would be bad debts. We did not express any terms on which Cowasjee should retire from the management. He insisted upon having his 5 per cent. commission whether he remained Manager or not. It was quite apparent he would make no concession. There were more meetings of plaintiffs and defendants in this suit, than of all the shareholders.

The Chief Justice here suggested that the partnership be dissolved and the Master be appointed to take accounts and fix the remuneration to which the defendant Cowasjee would be entitled, for, His Lordship said, it would be unreasonable to suppose that a man should give his time and labour to an undertaking without obtaining remuneration.

Mr. Westropp.—He has disentitled himself to any remuneration. A partner has no right to commit his co-partners by incurring an unnecessary debt of a lakh and half rupees.

Chief Justice.—The Master is to fix the remuneration to which Cowasjee is hitherto entitled, and if the Master finds misconduct, he would not be entitled to remuneration.

Mr. Westropp.—The shareholders are entitled to charge him with every farthing of debt which did not benefit the concern. If the concern had benefited by the debt, then he would be justified.

Mr. Justice Couch.—The test would rather be whether he was justified in borrowing the money.

Mr. Westropp.—That would depend upon the circumstances of parties. Where two partners agree to a capital of three lakhs, it would be unreasonable to admit that one would be entitled to commit his co-partners to a debt of a lakh and half without their consent. It remains with the other side whether to assent or not to the suggestion of the Court.

Mr. White.—We do not assent to it.

The case then proceeded.

Witness re-examined.—There was no complaint made by Cowasjee or others at the meeting, that the proceedings were unduly hurried. A formal protest was afterwards entered by Cowasjee against the infringement of his rights. Cowasjee speaks very bad English, but is very valuable, speaks too much. The majority of shareholders declined to advance any money, even when Mr. Crawford threatened to close the Mill. A shareholder named Jamasjee Muncherjee wanted to vote, but he was not allowed to do so; he had bought a share and Cowasjee refused to register the transfer because Jamasjee had not paid the further call of Rs. 500. This was the call against which this Court had granted an injunction. Candass Narrondass voted on a share which did not stand in his name, but in the name of Mr. Pollock, I spoke to Candass on the subject, as I was Mr. Pollock's constituted attorney, and had power to deal with his shares. Candass acknowledged to me he had voted in Mr. Pollock's share; he felt indignant when I remarked to him on his conduct.

Nusserwanjee Ardaseer, examined,—I am the Manager of the Victoria Spianing Company; and also of the Royal Spinning Company. [*Chief Justice*,—It strikes me as very strange that there is one Manager for two rival Companies.] I am acting as engineer and architect of the Royal Spinning Company. I learned the trade in England where I have been three times. I have seen a great many times in England and have studied the art. I have seen the Throstle Mill in Bombay when it was building. I am not aware of its size and power of production. I cannot estimate the cost of erecting and conducting the Mill without thorough examination.

Lallbhoy Vullubhoy, examined,—I am one of the plaintiffs in this suit, and shareholder of eight shares in the Throstle Mill Company, I bought the shares in January 1860. I know the defendant Cowasjee Nanabhoy. I had an interview once with Cowasjee about six months before the meeting of 3rd August, when on my enquiry, Cowasjee said he would give a dividend of the profits in a short time. Cowasjee did not then say that the Company was in debt or that further calls would be necessary. I attended the meeting of 3rd August 1861, held at the Mill, and accounts were there produced by the Secretary showing that the Company was in debt. The majority of the shareholders complained of the accounts and questioned Cowasjee why they were not consulted when he contracted the debt. After a great deal of discussion, Directors were appointed to report after consulting Cowasjee whether the debt was justly contracted. I do not remember anything being said about making further calls. I believe the shareholders were dissatisfied with Cowasjee. I attended the meeting of 2nd October, where it was proposed by Mr. Haycock, and seconded by Mr. Ardaseer Bomonjee that the accounts be passed; I voted against the proposition, because I did not approve of the accounts; when Mr. Faithfull came, he protested against the resolution, and other shareholders joined him in the protest on the ground that the accounts were not correct. Mr. Faithfull proposed that steps be taken to wind up the affairs and to take accounts from Cowasjee in the (late) Supreme Court.

Cross-examined,—Cowasjee did not say he could not pay any dividend until the debt was paid off. I have taken copies of the account books, but I have not tested their truthfulness by comparison with the vouchers. I am a Mehta in the service of the family of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and have experience in book-keeping. I think it would be more to the advantage of the shareholders if the concern were wound up, than if it were continued. (A statement of the working of the Mill for the last six months is put into witness' hand). This paper states that the profits for the last six months is Rs. 23,000 and odd, and deducting the former loss the net profit is Rs. 3,000. I cannot say this account is correct, until I see the books. At the meeting Cowasjee refused to give up the Mill.

Re-examined,—I cannot say the accounts put into my hand are correct. I am a merchant.

Galabhoy Motiram, examined,—I am a stock and share broker. I know Mr. Faithfull. In June 1861, I negotiated with him for the purchase of some shares of the Throstle Mill Company. I had agreed to purchase three shares of him at a discount of Rs. 75 per share. I heard in the bazar that a call of Rs. 1,000 had been made. I asked Mr. Faithfull if he had paid the call, and he said "not all." Next day he cancelled the bargain, and desired me to go to Cowasjee for what I do not know.

Cross-examined,—I do not know whether the shareholders paid the call or not.

Ardaseer Framjee, examined,—I am Secretary to the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company. I was appointed in conjunction with Jehangeer Gustaspjee Auditor to examine the accounts of the Throstle Mill Company. We made the report dated 7th September 1861. Vouchers were produced to us for most of the sums. I was not satisfied with some vouchers connected with the building, as they were not in detail and some of them had not the signature of the Manager; some were merely in the form of receipts not mentioning on what account. I was sent for by Mr. Faithfull and instructed to pay more careful attention to machinery and building accounts. From the representations made by my co-auditor that it was beyond our power to make enquiries into the expenditure accounts, we did not examine those accounts; my object was to see whether the prices had been over-paid. We only followed the routine form of examining the books to see the items were properly posted and I regretted very much that we were not empowered to investigate more fully to our satisfaction.

Cross-examined,—I believe my colleague concurred with me in pronouncing some of the vouchers unsatisfactory. I yielded to what my colleague said about our limited power, he being a man of larger experience. Some of the vouchers seemed to be very carelessly given. The machinery vouchers were few and satisfactory.

Chief Justice,—What is your co-auditor.

Witness,—He is a Deputy Accountant in the Central Bank, and has much experience in banking business.

Chief Justice (smiling),—It is strange that a man of his experience should have excluded from the investigation the expenditure items.

Mr. Westropp (laughing),—The Central Bank is Mr. Heycock's Bank and that explains it.

Veerchund Deepchund, examined,—I am the principal Moonim in Bombay of the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy. I am a shareholder of the Throstle Mill Company. I attended the meeting of the 3rd August The shareholders were not satisfied with the conduct and management of Cowasjee Nanabhoy. The dissatisfaction was clearly marked. I saw the accounts produced at the meeting, and complained of their being incorrect, in the presence of

with the yearly exports is not considerable. We have put the exports for this year at 15,000 tons; it will be rather less. We have admitted the value according to the present average market rates which is rather within the rates obtained for the shipments in the first six months of the year. This result will leave some disappointment among the more sanguine who expected better prices; but the outlay to realize the crop has been considerably reduced in many ways, and we now have good hopes that we shall tide over the next six months without any crisis, though the want of tonnage is severely felt. Our landed property will still be largely indebted and the attitude of the great sources of credit, the Banks will greatly influence the prospects of many. Generally speaking the money advanced on produce this year will be repaid, but if nothing more is done by estates where there are heavy mortgages bearing a high rate of interest, as there is some doubt about obtaining advances for the next crop, the position of the owners will be a precarious one. The interests of money devours the profit of encumbered estates and prevents the planter from prospering, even in a favourable year. The few estates that have no debts and are well managed taking one year with the other have been yielding an ample return for the capital invested; perhaps few colonies surpass this in the remuneration on which the soil yields for the capital and labour employed. It is this fact which leads on and encourages the cultivator to borrow largely and plant extensively without that foresight which should provide against the vicissitudes agriculture is exposed to, not only here, but in every country. It is unreasonable to expect to be free from checks to those anticipations formed with the bright side of things only in view. A soil well cultivates which produces from 6,000 to 10,000lbs. of sugar an acre, offers an immense source of riches to the cultivator, This is the favourable point of view. But we must be prepared for those perturbations of nature to which our climate exposes us and which proved so destructive last year; we have the borer in the plantations, happily less than last season, but sufficient to diminish the yield by 15 to 20 per cent; we are exposed to drought and without the means of irrigation; a disease in the cane has already done much harm and was only eradicated by a change in the plant; we have the fluctuations in the price of our produce which when we least expect them reduce its value so as to make an apparently favourable year an indifferent one. With all these dangers before us the colony would prosper more rapidly if there was less credit and if that credit was afforded on different and more favourable conditions than at present. All the accidents we are exposed to have not prevented an accumulation of wealth in this colony, but the most deserving have not in all cases reaped the benefit, for what of that foresight which should guide them. One day money is offered for extended cultivation, long credit is accorded for expensive machinery, provisions are supplied by those who give credit because they obtain it, until some event in or out of the colony brings about sudden restrictions which paralyze the energy of the planter and prevent skilful husbandry. The improved machinery, the stately buildings for sugar houses, the well cultivated fields as far as the eye can see are a proof of our increasing wealth. Our Railroads now constructing are already paid for with our own resources; our Docks and the vast well built stores that surround our port have been erected with colonial capital, the accumulation of our industry. We are rich but agriculture wants a continuation of assistance. Yet there are times when we must use our own judgment in accepting all the assistance offered. It is better to borrow less and borrow well, and if money could be lent on the basis of "Credit Foncier" it would oblige the proprietor to limit his operations and projects and enable him yearly to witness the slow but sure liquidation of his estate.

There was a heavy amount of Bills due last month and it is satisfactory to have to state that they have been generally met. To do this, produce has been pressed on the market; as purchasers have not sufficient tonnage at their disposal, they have shown no eagerness to buy and prices have not improved, notwithstanding the favorable news received by last mail. This month again there are heavy engagements and which would be met without much difficulty if there was a ready sale for produce, even at present reduced rates. There is no speculation in Imports, business is limited to the immediate wants of consumers, and transactions are made with due caution by buyer and seller. There is still a falling off in Imports on this year as compared with last. There has been no decrease in articles of necessary consumption, but less machinery has been introduced; fewer mules have been required notwithstanding the increased sugar crop, whilst there is a considerable reduction in the price of rice over last year's rates.

The number of Immigrants introduced and left this year as compared with last is as follows:—

Arrivals.		Left.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1861...8,862	3,272	1,388	365
1862...7,085	2,305	1,490	386

Of the number introduced this year 3,811 males and 1,057 females were for the Railway works, so that the planter has had had comparatively little expens on the account of Immigration. Last year a heavy amount of money was paid for the large number of Immigrants introduced in former years and wages have been at moderate rates; so that on the whole the expenses for the crop have been considerably less this year than last and as we have already shown the value is greater. We may therefore hope to get over the difficulties but we shall require another favorable crop to place us beyond the reach of danger.

The Quarantine Committee have nearly terminate their labours. They have called to give evidence every one who was likely to throw any light on the charge against the Government of a violation of the Quarantine laws through the negligence of its officers. Among the persons lately examined was the Mayor of Port Louis who had requested to be heard to give information. He positively states that as far as he could judge every public officer had fulfilled his duty. He repeated several rumours of violation of the Quarantine laws which had been circulated. One example will give a correct idea of the rest; the Mayor told the Committee that Mr. Hill told him that he had heard from Mr. Roussel, that the Revd. J. O'Dwyer had said that the Quarantine laws were of no use as a Captain had dined at the Officer's Mess whilst his vessel was in quarantine. Mr. Hill on being called said Mr. Roussel had heard the rumour from his brother, Mr. Russel declares he never heard the Rev. J. O'Dwyer say what was reported, but that he heard it among a group of people in town. The Revd. Mr. O'Dwyer declares he never dined at the Mess with a Captain placed in Quarantine nor had he ever made any allusion to the subject to any one in conversation. All the other rumours have been exploded in the same way.

The Editors of the Colonial Newspapers have all appeared before the Committee and were requested to bring to notice the facts on which they based their virulent charges against the Government for having permitted the violation of the Quarantine laws. Their depositions prove that their extravagant denunciations reposed on nothing. One and all declared on oath that they knew of no violation of the Quarantine laws and that they could give no information whatever to the Committee. One of these enlighteners of the public on being called on to say whether he persisted, in the absence of any proof, to maintain the opinion he had expressed that the Government had decided to exterminate the inhabitants by the introduction of the cholera, said he did not consider that he ought to reply to such a question. The same Editor declared on oath that he had never made any inquiries concerning the rumours he heard and on which he founded his terrible accusation. Some idea can be formed from this example of the degree of veracity and respectability of our Press. There is no colony in the British empire where the liberty of the Press is so little understood as it is here. In other countries the Press considers it a duty to enlighten the Government and the public, here the great objects to vilify and insult the one and to mislead and deceive the other. The falsest assertions and the grossest calumnies are published without hesitation to a credulous public. Not only the Government but men who from their intelligence and position are called to take a part in public affairs are exposed to be held up to execration the moment they think fit to object to the views of what is termed *La Presse Independente* and refuse to flatter the misguided portion of the public. It is not only the demoralizing effect of such a Press on a population that is very young in political life and that has not enjoyed the benefits of the solid education now more easy to be obtained by the rising generation; this Press will drive men of the leading ranks of our society to prefer their tranquillity in private life rather than risk the calumnious attacks and virulent invectives they are exposed to. The four journals of the colony being all of one opinion as regards of Government and its desire to exterminate the population, strangers may be led to suppose that they represent the majority of the thinking and educated portion of our community. The contrary is the case, but for reasons we have explained very few of the men who disapprove of such extravagance like to make known their opinion.

In our late *Overlands* we announced that four members of the Legislative Council who had been persuaded to subscribe to purchase the *Cernean* newspaper, had found out the error they had committed and had been obliged to protest against the direction given to the paper. They were assailed by the Press for doing so. One of them, Mr. Antelme, thinking that the public should be more fully informed as to his reasons for differing with the *Cernean* entered fully into the subject in three letters addressed to that journal, which as they contained a clear and truthful statement of facts and sound and forcible arguments deduced from them no one attempted to answer. However, the writer was abused and calumniated but by the Press alone. The reflecting public were struck with the impartial review of the subjects which had occupied its mind, and on which so much pains had been bestowed to misrepresent, and since these letters have appeared the attacks against the chief of the colony have ceased, and the agitators now fear to refer to the past.

We notice in our last the two first letters of Mr. Antelme, in which, after ably recapitulating all that the colony owes to Sir W. Stevenson, he asks whether he ought to be held up to public execration as a public enemy and destroyer. In his second letter M. A. ably vindicates the conduct of Government during the late cholera; and in the third clearly points out the inutility and the danger of elective institutions in this colony. These letters will be referred to by the writer, one of our most distinguished colonists and public men, with satisfaction. They have already done a great public good. They will serve to guide those who will hereafter hold the destiny of the colony in their hands and its future historian will look on them as the best aid to appreciate to the events of the epoch in the midst of the mass of error circulated to please a credulous and excited public by men totally regardless of the evil consequences.

The publication of the depositions of the Editors if it has no effect on their future conduct, will at least enable the public to judge how far they can depend on the assertions and opintions which they daily think fit to put forward. It was quit impossible that what has lately taken place would not modify public opinion. Latterly we have remarked a disposition on the part of the Press to avoid the questions which were lately sustained with such pertinacity and passion. The favorite topic lately has been elective institutions. The advocates for this change in our constitution differ widely about the suffrage; some would wish to "go the whole hog" and have it universal; others think this would be rather premature but have suggested no fixed limit. No surer element of disorder for our society, no greater obstacle to its progress could be imagined that the putting in practice of such changes.

The Municipal Council since its financial embarrassment no longer shows open hostility to the Governments to whom it is a debtor. Little has been done as yet to arrange the sad disorder into which the finances have been allowed to fall. A Report on the subject has been prepared by a Committee, but has not yet been presented to the Council. We must therefore wait to see by what process it is proposed to liquidate the heavy debts which now overpower this institution. At the end of next month the elections will take place and a new Mayor will have to assume the direction of an institution which will require not a little application and aptitude to place in a position to be useful to the public. When it is remembered that the revenue of the Municipal Corporation is £60,000 and with that it has debts for more than £20,000 which it is compelled to refuse to pay its difficult position needs no further description.

An important decision has been come to with regard to our railway: one central station is to be constructed in the middle of the town close to the wharves and docks. This decision have been arrived at after a careful report of the Government Railway Engineer and the Acting Director, which was submitted to the Legislative Council by the Governor accompanied by the Minute of His Excellency, in which the advantages of the sight fixed on are dwelt on had approved. These advantages are convenience, economy in the outlay, and economy in the working, as well as benefit to the town in a sanitary point of view by the filling in of land now useless and prejudicial to puhic health.

The Railway works are proceeding with due activity; a portion of the North line—about the first 10 miles—will soon be open for traffic. The stations will be commenced without delay, and there is now no doubt that the contractors will finish their contract within the time fixed.

Three of the vessels of the Company *Messageries Imperiales* have passed here on their way to the different stations in these seas—the *Alphee*, *Erymanthe* and *Donnai*. The *Imperatrice* and *Cambodge* did not call here. The *Hydaspe* is expected here shortly. On the occasion of the arrival of the *Erymanthe* a splendid tiffin was given on board this vessel, of which not less than 600 persons partook, and were most hospitably and gracefully received by the commander. These vessels are carefully and tastefully fitted with every regard to the convenience and comfort of passengers; they are well, and have proved their speed on their voyage out. One of the Directors of this vast company has been here to make arrangements for the branch monthly service from Aden to Mauritius and Reunion. The existing Postal treaty between England and France does not permit the Company to ask for any subsidy from the colonial Government. All that is asked for by Mr. Girette the Director is:

1. The grant of a spot of ground 1,000 metres square at Cooper's Island, of as near as possible to the anchorage of the steamers for the deposit of coals and the erection of sheds for stores.
2. The right of placing two buoys at the entrance of the harbour in 21 feet of water.
3. Exemption from Harbour Dues except Pilotage.
4. Exemption from Custom Duties and Quay Dues on the coal, machinery and supplies brought to this port for the service of the Company.
5. That the vessels of the Company be placed on an equal footing with regard to precedence for repairs at the Docks as British ships of war and the mail packets.

The Government thought fit to ask the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce as to the benefits from this additional postal communication with Europe and on the concessions which were solicited. The Chamber in reply considered the more frequent the intercourse of the colony with the great centres of civilization and trade, the greater the advantages to commerce, and was of opinion that every facility should be given by Government to secure increased postal communication. The Chamber recommends the three first demands and thinks that the privilege of procuring supplies from bounded stores should be accorded to all vessels. With regard to the 5th demand the Chamber considers it is out of the power of the Government to ascede to it as the Docks are private property, and the only precedence accorded to the packets in the present service is by private arrangement between a Dock Company and the agents for the packets. It is said that the vessels for the service between this and Reunion and Aden will be ready in July next. We cannot say whether Reunion will continue the subsidy of £12,000 to the P. & O. Company, if not this sum, with the diminution of at least one-half in the revenue from passengers, will make great a difference to the Company. A reduction in the rates of passage as confidently expected from the competition which must exist between the two companies.

The Mail Packet *Ottawa* brought sad news from the Seychelles islands. This group, a dependancy of Mauritius, is beyond the hurricane latitudes, and the buildings there are not constructed with that solidity which is necessary to resist the storms in these seas. A violent storm took place on the 11th of last month, a heavy land fall filled up the bed of the river at the principal island, Mahe and forced the course of the river through the town. Several houses were swept away by the mountain torrents, and no less than 67 lives were lost. The inhabitants were without food, and those houseless were obliged to reside in the dwellings spared. Fortunately H. M. S. *Orestes* was there at the time and the Commander not only gave a supply of rice &c., but rendered essential service with his officers and crew in clearing away the rivers and the mud accumulated. The Magistrate, the Medical Officer and the Police Inspector all exerted themselves to the utmost. The interesting report of the latter will be found in the 15th page of the present *Overland*. Immediately on the receips of this sad intelligence the Government engaged the schooner *Romp* to take provisions there and a few of the leading members of the community were convoked to devise the best means of affording relief; the Mayor recommended a public meeting. In the mean time the President of the Chamber of Commerce brought the subject to the notice of the members of that body and nearly a thousand dollars was at once subscribed. The public meeting was held on the 27th ult. It was well attended and with the exception of the bolting of one speaker and the exclusively high flown rhetoric of another the proceedings passed off very well. By this mail his Lordship Bishop Ryan, ever ready to go where he can be useful to his fellow creatures, leaven for those islands. The Surveyor-General leaves by the same opportunity.

His Excellency the Governor, in asking the Council for a vote for the assistance afforded, rendered justice to those who had exerted themselves to relieve the suffering inhabitants; Captain Gardner and officers. Dr. Brooks, Playfair, the Magistrate, the Police Inspector, and lastly the crew of H. M. S. *Orestes*.

The Superintendent of Police left by the *Romp*.

Three new members of the Legislative Council have been appointed to replace the three who have lately left the colony. The choice has been fortunate. Messrs. Stein, Pitot and Mallac took the oaths at the last meeting of Council. All three of these members are landed proprietors, the first is one of our leading merchants highly respected for his honorable bearing and his sound judgment; the second Mr. A. Pitot is one of the principal proprietors of a fine estate at Savane where he has gained the esteem of his fellow planters by the interest he takes in his district and the intelligence he has already displayed in public matters; the third has already occupied the post of Depaty Meyor; he is yet a member of the Municipal Council where he has shown much aptitude for public business.

There has been only one meeting of Council since our last; the principal business after the new members were sworn in was confined to the question, of the Railway station already alluded to.

The English Mission to attend the coronation of the King of Madagascar returned from that island by H. M. S. *Gorgon* on the 12th ult. The ceremony took place on the 23rd Sept. and passed off very successfully. A few days previous the King issued a general paid on to all prisoners and a full amnesty in particular to the political prisoners implicated in the late Rambousalam's conspiracy. The King signed a commercial treaty with the French Governments. Several Europeans have obtained advantageous grants of land but, the King has declared giving exclusive privileges to any one. The English and French mission and many European visitors had conferred on them the new order of Radama. The people of Madagascar are devotedly attached to the King whose boast and pride it is that not a drop of blood has been judicially forfeited since his accession. The King hesitates to re-establish any Customs duties. We refer to the correspondence we publish in another page from Tamatave for further information from Madagascar daily becoming a more important and more interesting country.

The statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government for the first nine months has been published. The totals as follows:—

Expenditure	£373,922
Revenue	340,036
	£ 33,876

In the Expenditure there is a sum of £50,000 for Railways which ought not to figure there. We have alluded to this statement at length at page 15.

The Chamber of Agriculture has been occupied with a project of Mr. Dupont having for object to better protect the interests of persons advancing on produce in the ground.

Mr. Ali-Ben Sou-Afle has also laid before this body an interesting paper on the advantage of converting Cane Trash into paper. We refer to page 15 for further details on the subject.

CAPE.

The steamer *Agnes Irving* having coaled leaves at day-light to-morrow for Sydney. She takes 1,000 boxes raisins from this port. The steamer *Coonanbara* will require to be supplied with a new iron rudder, and to have sundry other damages repaired, before she can proceed on her voyage. In all likelihood she will have to be taken upon the patent slip. The steamer *Donnai* will leave on Sunday for Aden and Suez. The *William Miles*, Captain Borlase, will leave Simon's Bay on the 15th, and offers a favourable opportunity for passengers proceeding to England. The *John Mayall*, *John Bilson* and *Roderick Dhu* are open for freight or charter. Messrs. Anderson, Saxon, and Co. agents.

The bark *Little Edith* will leave for Singapore on Wednesday next. The bark *Malabar* will leave for Algoa Bay on Tuesday next. The bark *Eliza Mary* is now discharging coals for the Railway Company. The ship *Fanny Forsyth* sailed for Bombay this morning. Messrs. J. Smith Wright & Co., agents.

The bark *Odin* will leave for Batavia on Monday next. The bark *Marengo* will leave for the Mauritius on Wednesday. The schooner *Jonquille* leaves for Walwich Bay either to-morrow or the day following, with about twenty-five passengers and the cargo of the wrecked schooner *Susan*. Messrs. H. E. Rutherford and Brother, agents.

The screw-steamer *Elgin* will leave this port for China about the middle of next week, after having finished her coaling, Messrs. Borradaile, Thompson, Hall, and Co., agents.

The schooner *Express* sailed for Mauritius this afternoon with a part cargo of fish and guano. Messrs Goodliffe, Smart, and Searle, agents.

The brig *Centaur* sailed for Mauritius yesterday.

The ship *Lucknow* sailed for Colombo to-day.

The schooner *Anna Catherina* sailed for Mauritius to-day. Messrs. Poppe and Co., agents.

The Hamburg brig *Susanne* sails for Auckland, New Zealand, on Sunday. She takes with her seventy-two adult emigrants for that place. Mr. W. Berg, agent.

The Hamburg brig *Grasbrook* arrived in Table Bay yesterday afternoon. She has part cargo for this port, remainder for Adelaide. Mr. W. Berg, agent.

The ship *Hero of the Nile* arrived in Table Bay on Wednesday afternoon with a general cargo for this port. She is consigned to Messrs. Anderson, Saxon, and Co.

The bark *Nanarino*, from London, arrived in Table Bay on Wednesday evening with a general cargo for this port. The screw steamer *John Bright* sailed for Bombay yesterday. Messrs. Thomson Watson and Co., agents.

The quantity of sugar brought by the *John Fairbairn* from the Mauritius to Algoa Bay is 27,092 lbs.

Mr. G. H. Moller will hold a sale of 145 bags of bright yellow sugar on the Parade to-morrow morning, landed from the screw-steamer *Waldensian*.

Queen's Town Agricultural Bank.—The provisional committee of the Queen's Town Agricultural Bank met at the Town-hall last Tuesday. Applications for upwards of two thousand five hundred shares were laid before the meeting, and accepted.

Port Elizabeth Bi-weekly Sales.—Thursday, Sept. 25th 1862.—*Wool*,—6 bales fine fleece washed, 11½d.; 1 do. do., 11d.; 1 do. coarse washed, 10½d.; 1 do. fine unwashed, 8d.; 1 do. do., 7½d.; 1 do. coarse unwashed, 6½d.; 4 bags mixed, 4½d.; 7 bales do. (not sold), 11d. *Skins*.—20 sheep skins, 1s. 8½d.; 55 do., 1s. 6½d.; 132 do., 1s. 4½d.; 27 do., 9d.; 118 do., 4½d.; 212 do. (not sold), 6d.; 277 goat skins, 2.4½d.; 190 do., 1s. 10d.; 188 do. 10d.; 67 do. (not sold), 1s. 1d. *Hides, horns, &c.*,—2 calf skins, at 1s. each; 1 hide, at 2½d. per lb.; 53 do. (not sold), 3½d.; 100 do. (3,060 lbs.), (not sold), 3½d.; 62 horns, at 4½d, each: 285 do., super. (not sold), 4½d.; 8 packages tallow (470 lbs.), at 6½d. per lb.; 4 do., at 6½d. per lb.; 1 cask do., at 6d. per lb.; 1 lion skin, 10s.; 1 pair koodoo horns (not sold), 12s.—*Oct. 4.*

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BROUGHAM, HORSE &c. AT UPPER COLABA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence Upper Colaba the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of Rev. C. T. Wilson, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, handsome Carved Furniture, such as Conversation Couches, Circular, Sofa, and Camp Tables, Chiffonier, Whatnots, Screens, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Argand Lamps, one first-rate Rosewood Cottage Pianotorte by *Chappes* with Blackwood Sounding Board, Camp Cots, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Children's Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Brougham with powerful Chesnut Horse and Harness.

"BRITISH HOTEL."

AN AUCTION SALE AT BRITISH HOTEL, FORT.

By order of the Proprietors, Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, FRIDAY, the 21st, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, (and if necessary, following days. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, the whole of the "British Hotel" Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Two Mahogany Thurston's Slate Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, &c., with Two Bronze & Light Revolving Lamps, Carved Furniture, such as Sets of Dining and Breakfast Tables, Camp and Circular Tables, Conversation Half-backed Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Arm and "Prediew" Chairs, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Side Boards, Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, an Eight Day Clock by *James French*, Royal Exchange, London, Engravings in Frames, Square Pianotorte Screens, Wall-Shades, and Glove Lamps, Oil Floor Carpets, Sets of Plated Dishcovers, several pairs of Hot Water, and Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pails, Soup Tureens, Tea sets, Double, single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg-frames, Waiters, Bottle Stands, &c., Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Knives and Forks, Silverware in Sets, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Monair Bracelets, a quantity of best Sherry, Beer, Porter, Moselle, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Shigram, with Bay Horse, and Harness.
One Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness.
One Old Buggy, and Harness, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday, the 16th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ½ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

Lewis's best Crown Sherry. Rs. 16 to close an account.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th Nov. 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, Tiles and Wood-works, of two or more Bungalows, situated in the Victoria Land Press Company's (Limited) ground at Colaba.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed by the Administrators of the Estate of the late Joseph Furtado *Alias* Portuguese Joe, to sell by Public Auction two large stables situated at Khoja Street Kurah Talao, New Town, Assessed under Nos. 25 and 60; by the Collector of Assessment, and under Nos. 373 and 2355 by the Collector of Land Revenue respectively.

A Deposit of 25 per Cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

A second-hand Phaeton belonging to the same Estate will be sold on the spot.

Further particulars may be learnt from the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, consisting single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Lamps, Cut Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.

St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.

Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per dozen.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th November 1862.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES, PLATED WARE, AND SUNDRY OTHER GOODS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the following Goods, viz.:—

GOLD JEWELLERY, comprising Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings (set with Stones), suitable for native gentlemen.

SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES, comprising a handsome Tea Service, a Tea Cup, and Saucer, Mug, Cigar-holder, Match Boxes, Paper Weights, Table, Ornaments, Spoons, and Forks, Muffineers, Mustard Pots, &c. &c.

PLATED WARE, comprising handsome Plated Table Tea Kettles, with Spirit Lamps, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Single, Double, Branch and Chamber Candlesticks, Wine Coolers, Bottle Stands, Ink Stands, of various patterns, Plated-handled Table Cutlery, &c. &c.

A case Folding Chairs, Camp Stools, and Hat Racks.
A case Harness Furniture, Bits, &c. &c.
A case 6 Trunks of Perfumery.
A case Eau de Cologne and Lavendar.
A case ditto in small Bottles.
A case Scented Soap.
A case Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Magnifying Glasses, Mathematical Instruments, Spirit Levels, Spectacles, &c. &c.
30 Geneva Watches.

REWARD Rs. 10.

Lost on or about the 6th instant a big black Newfoundland Bitch, whoever will bring the same to Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee will get the above reward.

Bombay, 19th November 1862.

Business Announcements.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parrafin Candles.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO OYSTER EATERS.—We cannot too much recommend "Goud in freres" "Haut Santerne."

H. GAIGNOUX, Junior.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Madical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patrioilc airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., and a few Jars of good English Butter, at 12 annas per lb., just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionabl quality.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla, October 16th 1862.

NEW GOODS.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

The Tailoring Department conducted by Mr. BETTS, late Betts and Pagan.

Messrs. E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Clothe; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpacas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown's Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As Messrs. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

28, Apollo Street Fort.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 8½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Screw and Nozzle each to service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by Dinneford & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Perfect Digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hemorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times the cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 40,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lyun, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions; 1 lb. Canisters, 2-12; 2 lbs. Canisters, 4-8.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co,
No. 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY, Civil, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufac